

sets who caused them to be sent here. These are the members of the State Board of Charities and Charity and the Board of Education, which includes the State Superintendent of the Indoor Poor, and Dr. Lewis, his deputy, who, it appears from the stories told, in the "Tribune," was the person who was responsible for sending the paupers from Massachusetts away.

The case in point is aggravated by the fact that at least two persons who were charged have since been brought here against their will. The evidence shows that they were all kept under close custody and placed in iron cages, set up in the State Board of Charities' territory, and only allowed to go large when they reached New York.

Under the consolidation of the City of New York, the Board of Education, which has power to prosecute offenders against the statute above quoted, it remains with them to decide in what manner the proceedings will be carried on.

Should Doane come to New York again it is plain that he could be arrested at once and held for trial under the statute which has been passed by the Board of Education of Charities and Correction do this?

**Doane Can Be Arrested Here.**

Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling was asked by THE EVENING WORLD if he could say whether or not Doane, who had been indicted for kidnapping, could be arrested should he come within the jurisdiction of New York State.

"Certainly," he replied. "There is nothing in the statute to prevent it, and if he has brought any paupers to this city from out of the State who do not belong here, and left the State, he can be arrested here, and is surely amenable to the law."

Mr. Sterling did not think, however, that it would be possible to arrest him and charge him with kidnapping, as he had been sent to another State to send its paupers to this city and set them at large here without first notifying him and giving him an opportunity to defend himself.

He was then very emphatic in this assertion, and said that if he had any knowledge that such practices were going on he would take vigorous measures to put a stop to them.

**The Story of This Pauper.**

Dooley said to THE EVENING WORLD, "I perfectly hated from Baltimore, where I was born in New York off and on, and two years ago I stopped there for about a week, but I was some time later sent to New York."

"Some time ago I got to Warren, R. I., and applied to the state-home there for a long time. Two years later I went to New York and worked until about two weeks ago last Saturday, when I was sent away from the farm on which I was employed.

"Last Saturday we were paid our wages, and I was given a ticket to New York City, to New York State, and to that place in New York in any Massachusetts institution belonging in New York State they shipped him on without further ado," he replied.

**Fairly Corresponded, Dr. Lewis.**

"No, Dr. Lewis is quite right. We do the same thing here. Why, if I had to notify the authorities in Massachusetts and other places every time I sent a pauper away from New York, we would have no time for anything but writing letters."

"If they are satisfied that any of their paupers belongs here they have a perfect right to keep them here, and if they are not satisfied or do not believe that they are not able to take care of themselves."

When Dooley told Dr. Lewis, Boston, the department of the War Department, had said that he was not aware of any law in New York State which prevented him from landing paupers here, and that when he came to New York he would be free to do so.

He was then very emphatic in this assertion, and said that if he had any knowledge that such practices were going on he would take vigorous measures to put a stop to them.

This morning he denied that he said this, and declared that he only referred to the paupers who had been physically disabled or diseased so that they were not able to take care of themselves.

When Dooley told Dr. Lewis, Boston, the department of the War Department, had said that he was not aware of any law in New York State which prevented him from landing paupers here, and that when he came to New York he would be free to do so.

He was then very emphatic in this assertion, and said that if he had any knowledge that such practices were going on he would take vigorous measures to put a stop to them.

**Pauper Corresponded, Dr. Lewis.**

"No, Dr. Lewis is quite right. We do the same thing here. Why, if I had to notify the authorities in Massachusetts and other places every time I sent a pauper away from New York, we would have no time for anything but writing letters."

"If they are satisfied that any of their paupers belongs here they have a perfect right to keep them here, and if they are not satisfied or do not believe that they are not able to take care of themselves."

When Dooley told Dr. Lewis, Boston, the department of the War Department, had said that he was not aware of any law in New York State which prevented him from landing paupers here, and that when he came to New York he would be free to do so.

He was then very emphatic in this assertion, and said that if he had any knowledge that such practices were going on he would take vigorous measures to put a stop to them.

**Blackie Would Not Answer This.**

This was a poser for Mr. Blackie, and he evaded the question.

"In the present case of Mr. Dooley, the paupers, that two at least of them, I trust, and Foley, did not belong in New York, and had never lived here, yet they were forced into coming. How do you account for that?"

"Well, the Massachusetts authorities may make mistakes sometimes."

"Is there any way that they could ascertain that these paupers were from New York, or not, except from their own statements, if they did not communicate with the authorities here in regard to them?"

"I don't know that there is," replied Supt. Blake.

"Wouldn't it be a very easy matter for the Massachusetts agents to get the name of the paupers and then send them back to New York?"

"It is true that they were sure that came from New York."

After thinking around this whole of questions several times, and always coming back to the same point, the reporter gave Mr. Blake an evaded question to the expert Supt. Blake; in Boston I shall ev-

ade the question. It was All Settled.

The Commissioner said something amazin

"Why," he said, "I thought we had fixed up all the details of this case. What else is there that you want to see us about?"

It was suggested to him that the public would like to know what steps the Board proposed to take in the case of the paupers sent from Massachusetts.

"The Board has no authority to do anything with these paupers here without notifying us. There is a difference between pauper lunatics and sick people."

"How about the State? What you regard as to the dumping of the eight paupers in New York by Mr. Dooley last Friday is perfectly right and proper?"

"Yes, that is what that is."

"Well, what do you mean?"

"I mean that if the Massachusetts authorities were perfectly satisfied that these paupers were not sick people, they had a right to ship them here without notifying us. If they come afterwards and we find that they don't belong here, we send them back to New York."

"What do you mean by State? What are concerned?"

"Michael F. O'Brien, the Boston agent, brought home Agent Dooley last Thursday night, has written the following letter, in which he flatly contradicts the statements made by Supt. Wrightington, and sets him off Assembly Poor, relative to his (Foy's) record on the New York boards:

"I have read in your paper the statement of Supt. Wrightington, that I told the authorities at Tewksbury Almshouse that I belonged to the State of Massachusetts, and that the department can safely court the most rigid investigation. When told that I was a pauper, he said, 'I am not a pauper, I am a patient.' I am a patient with a defective heart. At Stowington we were paid about the steamer Blackstone, and brought to New York. We did not go to New York, but did go after that.

"Before going ashore, an officer of the boat informed each of us 50 cents.

"One of my companions, a Russian, and I, then, decided that he had no right to be a pauper, and applied to the state-home there for a long time. Two years later we were sent to New York."

"Another seemed to have been at one time an amateur ticket agent. He was accused of being a swindler, and was sent to New York, and then never heard of again.

"I am a pauper, and the State of Massachusetts is concerned. It is simply a question as to which can get rid of the most paupers on each side of coming out to take care of them."

**Blackie Would Not Answer This.**

This was a poser for Mr. Blackie, and he evaded the question.

"In the present case of Mr. Dooley, the paupers, that two at least of them, I trust, and Foley, did not belong in New York, and had never lived here, yet they were forced into coming. How do you account for that?"

"Well, the Massachusetts authorities may make mistakes sometimes."

"Is there any way that they could ascertain that these paupers were from New York, or not, except from their own statements, if they did not communicate with the authorities here in regard to them?"

"I don't know that there is," replied Supt. Blake.

"Wouldn't it be a very easy matter for the Massachusetts agents to get the name of the paupers and then send them back to New York?"

"It is true that they were sure that came from New York."

After thinking around this whole of questions several times, and always coming back to the same point, the reporter gave Mr. Blake an evaded question to the expert Supt. Blake; in Boston I shall ev-

ade the question. It was All Settled.

The Commissioner said something amazin

"Why," he said, "I thought we had fixed up all the details of this case. What else is there that you want to see us about?"

It was suggested to him that the public would like to know what steps the Board proposed to take in the case of the paupers sent from Massachusetts.

"The Board has no authority to do anything with these paupers here without notifying us. There is a difference between pauper lunatics and sick people."

"How about the State? What you regard as to the dumping of the eight paupers in New York by Mr. Dooley last Friday is perfectly right and proper?"

"Yes, that is what that is."

"Well, what do you mean?"

"I mean that if the Massachusetts authorities were perfectly satisfied that these paupers were not sick people, they had a right to ship them here without notifying us. If they come afterwards and we find that they don't belong here, we send them back to New York."

"What do you mean by State? What are concerned?"

"Michael F. O'Brien, the Boston agent, brought home Agent Dooley last Thursday night, has written the following letter, in which he flatly contradicts the statements made by Supt. Wrightington, and sets him off Assembly Poor, relative to his (Foy's) record on the New York boards:

"I have read in your paper the statement of Supt. Wrightington, that I told the authorities at Tewksbury Almshouse that I belonged to the State of Massachusetts, and that the department can safely court the most rigid investigation. When told that I was a pauper, he said, 'I am not a pauper, I am a patient.'

"Another seemed to have been at one time an amateur ticket agent. He was accused of being a swindler, and was sent to New York, and then never heard of again.

"I am a pauper, and the State of Massachusetts is concerned. It is simply a question as to which can get rid of the most paupers on each side of coming out to take care of them."

**Blackie Would Not Answer This.**

This was a poser for Mr. Blackie, and he evaded the question.

"In the present case of Mr. Dooley, the paupers, that two at least of them, I trust, and Foley, did not belong in New York, and had never lived here, yet they were forced into coming. How do you account for that?"

"Well, the Massachusetts authorities may make mistakes sometimes."

"Is there any way that they could ascertain that these paupers were from New York, or not, except from their own statements, if they did not communicate with the authorities here in regard to them?"

"I don't know that there is," replied Supt. Blake.

"Wouldn't it be a very easy matter for the Massachusetts agents to get the name of the paupers and then send them back to New York?"

"It is true that they were sure that came from New York."

After thinking around this whole of questions several times, and always coming back to the same point, the reporter gave Mr. Blake an evaded question to the expert Supt. Blake; in Boston I shall ev-

ade the question. It was All Settled.

The Commissioner said something amazin

"Why," he said, "I thought we had fixed up all the details of this case. What else is there that you want to see us about?"

It was suggested to him that the public would like to know what steps the Board proposed to take in the case of the paupers sent from Massachusetts.

"The Board has no authority to do anything with these paupers here without notifying us. There is a difference between pauper lunatics and sick people."

"How about the State? What you regard as to the dumping of the eight paupers in New York by Mr. Dooley last Friday is perfectly right and proper?"

"Yes, that is what that is."

"Well, what do you mean?"

"I mean that if the Massachusetts authorities were perfectly satisfied that these paupers were not sick people, they had a right to ship them here without notifying us. If they come afterwards and we find that they don't belong here, we send them back to New York."

"What do you mean by State? What are concerned?"

"Michael F. O'Brien, the Boston agent, brought home Agent Dooley last Thursday night, has written the following letter, in which he flatly contradicts the statements made by Supt. Wrightington, and sets him off Assembly Poor, relative to his (Foy's) record on the New York boards:

"I have read in your paper the statement of Supt. Wrightington, that I told the authorities at Tewksbury Almshouse that I belonged to the State of Massachusetts, and that the department can safely court the most rigid investigation. When told that I was a pauper, he said, 'I am not a pauper, I am a patient.'

"Another seemed to have been at one time an amateur ticket agent. He was accused of being a swindler, and was sent to New York, and then never heard of again.

"I am a pauper, and the State of Massachusetts is concerned. It is simply a question as to which can get rid of the most paupers on each side of coming out to take care of them."

**Blackie Would Not Answer This.**

This was a poser for Mr. Blackie, and he evaded the question.

"In the present case of Mr. Dooley, the paupers, that two at least of them, I trust, and Foley, did not belong in New York, and had never lived here, yet they were forced into coming. How do you account for that?"

"Well, the Massachusetts authorities may make mistakes sometimes."

"Is there any way that they could ascertain that these paupers were from New York, or not, except from their own statements, if they did not communicate with the authorities here in regard to them?"

"I don't know that there is," replied Supt. Blake.

"Wouldn't it be a very easy matter for the Massachusetts agents to get the name of the paupers and then send them back to New York?"

"It is true that they were sure that came from New York."

After thinking around this whole of questions several times, and always coming back to the same point, the reporter gave Mr. Blake an evaded question to the expert Supt. Blake; in Boston I shall ev-

ade the question. It was All Settled.

The Commissioner said something amazin

"Why," he said, "I thought we had fixed up all the details of this case. What else is there that you want to see us about?"

It was suggested to him that the public would like to know what steps the Board proposed to take in the case of the paupers sent from Massachusetts.

"The Board has no authority to do anything with these paupers here without notifying us. There is a difference between pauper lunatics and sick people."

"How about the State? What you regard as to the dumping of the eight paupers in New York by Mr. Dooley last Friday is perfectly right and proper?"

"Yes, that is what that is."

"Well, what do you mean?"

"I mean that if the Massachusetts authorities were perfectly satisfied that these paupers were not sick people, they had a right to ship them here without notifying us. If they come afterwards and we find that they don't belong here, we send them back to New York."

"What do you mean by State? What are concerned?"

"Michael F. O'Brien, the Boston agent, brought home Agent Dooley last Thursday night, has written the following letter, in which he flatly contradicts the statements made by Supt. Wrightington, and sets him off Assembly Poor, relative to his (Foy's) record on the New York boards:

"I have read in your paper the statement of Supt. Wrightington, that I told the authorities at Tewksbury Almshouse that I belonged to the State of Massachusetts, and that the department can safely court the most rigid investigation.